

WILL BE BUMPER CROP TOBACCO THIS SEASON

Improvement in the Condition
During August Forecasts
An Immense Yield.

Early predictions as to the size of the 1916 tobacco crop of the United States seems likely to be fulfilled, according to the latest available Government statistics, showing the condition of the crops in the various sections of the country on September 1, and the forecast of production basing calculations upon that condition. Last year the final estimate of the tobacco crop placed the yield at 1,050,597,000 pounds. This year a total production of 1,223,572,000 pounds is indicated, making an increase of 162,975,000 pounds or more than 15 per cent.

The condition of the growing tobacco crop on September 1 was 83.5 per cent. of normal, as contrasted with 84.4 per cent. on August 1. Thus the crop made an improvement in condition during the month of August of 1.1 per cent. The estimate gain in production during the month was 26,913,000 pounds.

The highest average condition on September 1, was reported in Vermont, with 95 per cent., and the lowest average condition was in South Carolina, 55 per cent. Kentucky, which produces more than one-third of the entire tobacco crop of the country, with a yield approximating 471,397,000 pounds, an apparent gain over last year of 115,697,000 pounds, or 32 per cent. Wisconsin is another State which enjoyed a very favorable tobacco-growing season, and the gain in production will amount to 18,480,000 pounds, or 50 per cent. Up in New England, in the cigar leaf section, there will be an increase of at least 10,988,000, or almost 23 per cent. in the combined production of Massachusetts and Connecticut. Pennsylvania and Maryland will show an increase over last year, while the gains in Ohio, Indiana and Tennessee are of very satisfactory proportions.

GUERLESS TOLEDO MAN LOSES LIFE'S SAVINGS

Chicago, Sept. 23.—Joseph Perille, of Toledo, O., reported to the police that he was robbed of \$1,600 on a passenger train to-day by a man who represented himself as an "officer of the road." The robbery occurred as the train was leaving the station. Perille said the man asked him to show his ticket and then asked for his money, saying: "You are not safe with it in your clothes. The road will be responsible for it."

Perille, who was en route to Salt Lake City to work, complied with the stranger's request. The money stolen represented his life's savings.

AMERICAN EXPORTS HAVE SMASHED WORLD RECORD

Washington, Sept. 25.—American exports finally have passed the half billion dollar a month mark. Statistics issued to-day by the Department of Commerce show that goods sent abroad in August were valued at \$510,000,000, a record not only for this country, but for the world. The total is \$35,000,000 above the previous high record, established in May, and \$45,000,000 higher than the June figure.

Imports decreased in August, the total of \$199,247,391 being \$47,000,000 below that of June, the record month. It was greater, however, than the total for any previous August. Exports for the year ended with August aggregated \$4,750,000,000 and the imports \$2,300,000,000, both totals being far in advance of those for any similar period. Of the August imports 66.5 per cent. entered free of duty, compared with 67.5 per cent. in August a year ago.

The favorable trade balance for August was \$311,000,000, compared with \$119,000,000 in August a year ago, and a balance of \$13,000,000 in August, 1915, against the United States. For the twelve months ending August 31 the export balance was \$2,465,000,000, as against \$1,363,000,000 in the preceding year and \$371,000,000 two years ago.

The net inward gold movement for August was \$35,000,000, and for the year \$410,000,000, a record-breaker. Last year the net inward gold movement was \$146,000,000 and two years ago there was a net outward movement of \$95,000,000. Gold imports in August were \$41,228,716, against \$61,641,191 in August, 1915, and \$3,045,219 in August, 1914.

For class job printing—The Herald

SEAL OF OUR UNION

Uncle Sam's Mark When He
Stamps Official Documents.

HISTORY OF ITS ADOPTION.

Franklin, Adams and Jefferson Were
the Men Appointed by John Hancock
to Prepare the Device For the Great
Seal of the United States.

The founders of our government did nothing without careful deliberation, and we are told that the adoption of a seal for the United States was as carefully considered as the framing of the Declaration of Independence. It was adopted during the period of the Confederacy, several years before the adoption of the constitution, but not till after several years' deliberation.

On the 4th of July, 1776, after the Declaration of Independence had been finally acted upon, John Hancock, president of the congress, appointed Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson a committee "to prepare a device for the great seal of the United States of America." A seal was not needed for ornament or show, but to certify the official commissions soon to be issued by the United States. The committee took up the matter at once.

Each of the members of the committee had some ideas of his own, and they called in an artist of Philadelphia to help them formulate a design. This artist was Pierre Similieri, a patriotic Swiss, who was doing some excellent portrait painting in the then capital city of the country.

The Swiss drew a design, which was discussed by the committee, after which each member suggested additions or changes, which were incorporated by Jefferson in a report made to congress on Aug. 10, 1776. This report was in heraldic language, describing the shield, crest, dexter, legend, etc. The following is an extract of this report:

"The great seal should on one side have the arms of the United States of America, which arms should be as follows: The shield has six quarters—the first an enameled rose, for England; the second a thistle proper, for Scotland; the third a harp, for Ireland; the fourth a fleur-de-lis, for France; the fifth the imperial eagle, for Germany; the sixth the crowned lion, for Holland—pointing out the countries from which the colonies have been freed."

After describing other details, as the Goddess of Liberty, the initial letters of the colonies, etc., the report said: "Crest, the eye of Providence in a radiant triangle, whose glory extends over the shield and beyond the figures; motto, 'E Pluribus Unum.'"

For some reason or other congress referred this device back to the committee for further report. Franklin had proposed for a motto "Rebellion to Tyrants Is Obedience to God." Adams proposed Hercules leaning on a club, while all the virtues and nearly all the vices grouped about him in different attitudes. His design would have been a monstrosity and laughstock. Jefferson's composite design simplified matters, and it was he who suggested the motto "E Pluribus Unum."

This was in August, 1776. The war soon absorbed the attention and nothing further was done about the seal until March, 1779, when a committee of three was appointed to consider and report on the subject. This committee reported in favor of a shield with thirteen diagonal stripes, alternately red and white, a constellation of thirteen stars, a figure of Liberty and the motto "Bello vel Pace Paratus" ("Ready for war or for peace").

This report also was recommended, and it was nearly a year before the matter came up again. Not to follow through repeated discussions and rejections of several designs, the present seal was not adopted till June 20, 1782.

It was the work of a young American artist, William Barton by name, who followed in many respects the design submitted by Jefferson six years before, but simplified it. He retained the eagle, a bundle of arrows in one talon and an olive branch in the other; the helmet with six bars or quarterings, signifying the six nationalities from which the country had been mainly peopled, and the motto "E Pluribus Unum," which survived all the discussions.

The designer said, "The motto alludes to the Union." He added in his explanation, "The escutcheon is borne on the breast of the American eagle, without any other support, to denote that the United States of America ought to rely on their own virtues."

The different executive departments of the government have each their own seal, but every commission signed by the president is stamped with the great seal of the United States, which is kept in the state department.—Washington Post.

Changing It a Bit.

"Are you going to Mrs. Tyresum Clymer's dinner?"
"No. I have a subsequent engagement."

"A subsequent engagement?"
"Yes. One that I made as soon as I heard that Mrs. Tyresum-Clymer was going to give a dinner."—Puck.

Troubles.

Billy—In days of old the gallant used to kiss his lady's hand. Billy—What a bother to have to take off one's glove!—Philadelphia Record.

Fear is conquered not by fleeing, but by boldly facing every danger and fighting.

GEOMETRY ON THE BROILER.

As a Study It Is Pretty Well Roasted
by This Cautious Critic.

Euclid is a gentleman from whom credentials ought to be required. He has long held a prominent place in education as a matter of tradition. "Just why should John and Sally study plane geometry, and indeed how does it come about that they are studying it?" That is a question which cannot be put too plainly to teachers of mathematics.

I shall consider for a moment two possible answers: Geometry is useful, you may be told, or geometry affords excellent mental discipline. Geometry is useful. Well, how useful and in what ways? Professor David E. Smith, professor of the teaching of mathematics in Teachers' college, tells us, "Not more than 25 per cent of the propositions (in geometry) have any genuine applications outside of geometry." And a distinguished physicist has assured me that the 75 per cent of propositions that are of no use are not even needed to prove the 25 per cent that are of some use. The teachers of plane geometry have therefore a very considerable task if they are going to justify the time spent on geometry on the ground that geometry is useful.

Nor is their task easier if they take the other horn of the dilemma. Suppose one did get "mental discipline" from geometry. Is it the sort of mental discipline that life calls for and gives?

Geometry as taught is a deductive science. That is, from certain assumptions called axioms and postulates a long series of propositions is developed. If the study of geometry really developed that kind of thinking, whom would it help but lawyers? For practical life calls for a very different type of thinking.

In actual life people observe, or they should observe, and on this basis make a limited inference which leads to action. If the action taken fails, they observe further, construct other hypotheses and act again. It is the method of trial or error.

If there is to be any mental discipline, ought it not to be of the type represented by science rather than the type represented by the conventional treatment of geometry?—Abraham Flexner in Atlantic Monthly.

Evelyn and the Simple Pass.

The Simple Pass was a famous highway of travel long before Napoleon constructed the highroad. Milton came home that way from his grand tour, and so did John Evelyn. The latter traveler went in fear of his life, not only expecting avalanches to fall on him, but being apprehensive lest bears and wolves should assail him. The only actual harm which happened, however, was that his companion's dog killed a goat belonging to one of the peasants and that heavy compensation had to be paid—"a pistole," says the diary, "for the goat and ten more for attempting to ride away."

Just Three Things.

In the American Magazine a Chicago business man tells how he regained his health after a nervous breakdown when he was forty-eight. He says:

"Just three things are absolute necessities for the smooth running and longevity of these human machines of ours. They are pure air, pure water and plain food. Food alone has a price. Both air and water are God's free gifts. And yet not one person in ten thousand breathes enough pure air, not one in a thousand drinks enough pure water, and nearly all of us eat too much."

Long Journeys Made by Whales.

The whales that swim about the islands which lie off the coast of Norway and Finland in March and April travel immense distances. In May they turn up at the Azores or even at the Bermudas and sometimes pay a visit to the Antilles. They swim fast, for in June they are back again off Norway. Some of these whales have been known to bring back evidences of where they have been, for harpoons of the peculiar kind used off the coast of South America have been found stuck in them.—St. James' Gazette.

Albinos.

The human species offers frequent examples of individuals attacked by albinism. It is found oftentimes among men of the black race. White albinos have skin of a peculiar paleness, blond hair, white or colorless beard, pink iris and red pupils. The negro albino has skin of variable aspect. In some cases it is white as milk and in others it is like wax or, rather, resembles the hue of a corpse.

Natural Curiosity.

"Madam," said the persuasive agent, "I have here an article that no housewife can afford to do without."

"Huh," replied the sallow faced woman at the door, "I've done without so many things since I married Mr. Perkins I'd just as likely like to see something I can't afford to do without!"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

They All Do Then.

"Tell me, is there ever a time when you feel that you really hate your husband?"

"Yes. The times when he telephones me at the last minute that he won't be home to supper."—Detroit Free Press.

Going Out.

"I live in the country."
"Do you provide railroad fare?" asked the prospective cook.
"One way."—Kansas City Star.

Of the good man a good pledge and of the bad neither pledge nor surety.—Portuguese Proverb.



Until you serve it, you will never know how much pleasure coffee can give

A million other women have learned what good coffee means—they have solved this question in their homes for all time.

They know now that to get good coffee, the coffee itself must be right.

There are hundreds of varieties of coffee grown. The coffee itself must be put up by men who know coffee. Arbuckles' Coffee is. It is put up by Arbuckle Bros., the greatest coffee merchants in the world. There is more of it sold than any other coffee—that is why they can afford to give you the biggest value for your money.

And no matter how good coffee itself is, if it isn't well taken care of, it makes a poor drink. Arbuckles' Coffee is put up in sealed, dust-proof packages, carefully wrapped to protect it from moisture, dirt and store odors. It arrives in your kitchen with all its original strength and flavor.

Have in your home the enjoyment of drinking the coffee which, of all the coffees in America, is the most popular! Solve your coffee problem in the identical way a million other women have. Serve Arbuckles' Coffee tomorrow—know how much pleasure coffee can give.

HOPEWELL.

Sept. 25.—Bro. Rayburn preached his last sermon here Saturday and Sunday for this conference year. We are expecting him another year, but wish him success wherever he goes. Mrs. Tom Eagler is still at her father's at Island, Ky., but is improving slowly.

Quite a number of our neighbors attended the Fair at Hartford last Saturday.

Mrs. Pat Wydex returned from the hospital at Hopkinsville, Ky., last week. She is improving slowly.

Mrs. Kate Elliott, of Wysox, spent last Saturday night with Margaret Taylor.

Misses Ethel Smith, of Beech Creek, and Verda Holman, of Browder; Messrs. Jesse Smith and Geo. Beednell were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stum last Sunday.

Miss Katie Russell was married to Mr. Meeker at Watertown the 10th. They left next day for central Illinois for a few days, then to her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Arnel, then to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Russell, then to Louisville, where they will make their home.

Mrs. Bibb, of Louisville, Mrs. Kittinger, of Moorman, and Mr. and Mrs. Silas Bell, of Matanzas, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Clark.

PRENTISS.

Sept. 23.—Miss Gusta Cooper spent last week at Rockport.

Mrs. W. A. Casebier and little daughter Marian are at Herrin, Ill., visiting relatives.

Mr. Carl Taylor has returned from a business trip to Oregon.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Plummer visited relatives at Beaver Dam Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Carl Taylor and daughter Corinne spent a few days with relatives in Louisville last week.

Mr. Clarence Pirtle has accepted a position on the steamer Bowling Green.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McMillen returned recently from a visit to relatives in Bowling Green.

Mr. Forest French and family, of Rockport, moved to this vicinity recently.

Nearly a million persons have been made homeless by floods in China where 7,000 square miles are under water. An appeal for aid has been sent to the State Department.

CENTRAL GROVE.

Sept. 25.—Our pastor, Rev. R. E. Fuqua, of Clear Run, preached an interesting sermon here Sunday.

There was a large attendance at Sunday School Sunday and the crowd contributed liberally for missions. Sunday School has been organized at Midway schoolhouse, near here, with M. F. Faught, Supt.

School at Midway is being taught by Miss Pearl Brown.

Mr. Willie Heflin, of Simmons, and Miss Rosa Loney, of this place, were united in marriage at Hartford, Sept. 22, 1916.

Mr. Kirby Park, of Daniel Boone, Ky., is spending a few weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Park, here.

Miss Myrtle Park is attending school at McHenry.

Miss Addie Fulkerson, of Paducah, will visit relatives here this week.

Mrs. Kramer and Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Roeder, of Linton, Ind., are visiting the family of Mr. John Roeder, of this place.

Mr. Warren Benton, of Cincinnati, Ohio, visited his niece, Mrs. R. H.

Brown, and other relatives here recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Render, of Beaver Dam, visited the family of Mr. J. W. Loney, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Bishop are the proud parents of a baby boy, born August 30—Ray Thompson. The stork also visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Stevens, Sept. 4, and left a girl—Veneta Chloris.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. McConnell, of Green Brier neighborhood, visited relatives here Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Ada Park Young has gone to Chattanooga, Tenn., where she is engaged in the millinery business.

Miss Sadie Hocker is now engaged in the millinery business at Central City.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Stevens have moved to a farm near Beaver Dam.

Bro. Oscar Ashby, of this place, will preach at Midway schoolhouse next Saturday night. It will be his second sermon, he having preached his first sermon at that place August 26.

The man who believes a good beginning makes a bad ending is a natural born pessimist.

A Distinctive Reason

What is the chief reason for the superiority of Royal Baking Powder?

There are several good reasons, but there is one which distinguishes Royal from other baking powders.

This reason, which every woman should know, is that Royal Baking Powder is made from cream of tartar, which comes from grapes. This means a healthful fruit origin. It means natural food as distinguished from mineral substitutes used in other baking powders.

There is no alum nor phosphate in Royal Baking Powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.
New York